State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-sixth Legislature Second Special Session 2003

CHAPTER 7

HOUSE BILL 2025

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 14-10111, 14-10505, 14-10602 AND 14-10814, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING LAWS 2003, CHAPTER 212, SECTIONS 15 AND 16; RELATING TO THE REVISED UNIFORM TRUST CODE.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 14-10111, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

14-13111. Nonjudicial settlement agreements; definition

- A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection B, interested persons may enter into a binding nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter involving a trust.
- B. A nonjudicial settlement agreement is valid only to the extent it does not violate a material purpose of the trust and includes terms and conditions that could be properly approved by the court under this chapter or other applicable law.
- C. Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial settlement agreement include:
 - 1. The interpretation or construction of the terms of the trust.
 - 2. The approval of a trustee's report or accounting.
- 3. Direction to a trustee to refrain from performing a particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or desirable power.
- 4. The resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of a trustee's compensation.
 - 5. The transfer of a trust's principal place of administration.
 - 6. The liability of a trustee for an action relating to the trust.
 - D. Any interested person may request the court to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement to determine whether the representation as provided in article 3 of this chapter was adequate and to determine whether the agreement contains terms and conditions the court could have properly approved.
 - E. This section applies only to any trust that becomes irrevocable on or after January 1, 2004 2006.
 - F. For the purposes of this section, "interested persons" has the same meaning prescribed in section 14-1201.
 - Sec. 2. Section 14-10505, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

14-10505. Creditor's claim against settlor

- A. Whether or not the terms of a trust contain a spendthrift provision, the following rules apply:
- 1. During the lifetime of the settlor, the property of a revocable trust is subject to claims of the settlor's creditors.
- 2. With respect to an irrevocable trust, a creditor or assignee of the settlor may reach the maximum amount that can be distributed to or for the settlor's benefit. If a trust has more than one settlor, the amount the creditor or assignee of a particular settlor may reach may not exceed the settlor's interest in the portion of the trust attributable to that settlor's contribution.

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- 3. After the death of a settlor, and subject to the settlor's right to direct the source from which liabilities will be paid, the property of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death is subject to claims of the settlor's creditors, costs of administration of the settlor's estate, the expenses of the settlor's funeral and disposal of remains and statutory allowances to a surviving spouse and children to the extent the settlor's probate estate is inadequate to satisfy those claims, costs, expenses and allowances.
 - B. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a power of withdrawal is treated in the same manner as the settlor of a revocable trust to the extent of the property subject to the power.
- 2. On the lapse, release or waiver of the power, the holder is treated as the settlor of the trust only to the extent the value of the property affected by the lapse, release or waiver exceeds the greater of the amount specified in section 2041(b)(2) or 2514(e) of the internal revenue code of 1986, or section 2503(b) of the internal revenue code of 1986, in each case as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended.
- C. For the purposes of this section, a trust settled or established by a corporation, professional corporation, partnership, governmental entity, trust, foundation or other entity is not deemed to be settled or established by its directors, officers, shareholders, partners, employees, beneficiaries or agents.
- D. For the purposes of this section, amounts contributed to a trust by a corporation, professional corporation, partnership, governmental entity, trust, foundation or other entity are not deemed to have been contributed by its directors, officers, shareholders, partners, employees, beneficiaries or agents. Powers, duties or responsibilities granted to or reserved by the settlor pursuant to the trust and any actions or omissions taken pursuant to the trust are deemed to be the powers, responsibilities, duties, actions or omissions of the settlor and not those of its directors, officers, shareholders, partners, employees, beneficiaries or agents.
 - E. Subsections C and D do not apply to:
- 1. A trust that has no valid business purpose and that has as its principal purpose the evasion of the claims of the creditors of the persons or entities listed in those subsections.
- 2. A trust that would be treated as a grantor trust pursuant to sections 671 through 679 of the internal revenue code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended. This paragraph does not apply to a qualified subchapter S trust that is treated as a grantor trust solely by application of section 1361(d) of the internal revenue code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended.

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Sec. 3. Section 14-10602, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

14-10602. <u>Presumption of revocability: revocation or amendment</u> of revocable trust

- A. Unless the terms of a trust expressly provide that the trust is irrevocable, the settlor may revoke or amend the trust. This subsection does not apply to a trust created under an instrument executed before January 1, 2004 2006. This subsection applies only to any trust that becomes irrevocable on or after January 1, 2004 2006.
 - B. If a revocable trust is created or funded by more than one settlor:
- 1. To the extent the trust consists of community property, the trust may be revoked by either spouse acting alone but may be amended only by joint action of both spouses.
- 2. To the extent the trust consists of property other than community property, each settlor may revoke or amend the trust with regard TO the portion of the trust property attributable to that settlor's contribution.
 - C. The settlor may revoke or amend a revocable trust either:
- 1. By substantial compliance with a method provided in the terms of the trust.
- 2. If the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by either:
- (a) A later will or codicil that expressly refers to the trust or specifically devises property that would otherwise have passed according to the terms of the trust.
- (b) Any other method manifesting clear and convincing evidence of the settlor's intent.
- $\ensuremath{\text{D}}.$ On revocation of a revocable trust, the trustee shall deliver the trust property as the settlor directs.
- E. A settlor's powers with respect to revocation, amendment or distribution of trust property may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only to the extent expressly authorized by the terms of the trust or, if the terms of the trust do not prohibit an agent from exercising powers on behalf of the settlor, to the extent expressly authorized under the power of attorney. If an agent is not so authorized and the terms of the trust do not prohibit a conservator from exercising powers on behalf of a settlor, a settlor's power to revoke, amend or distribute may be exercised by the settlor's conservator with the approval of the court supervising the conservatorship or by the settlor's guardian with the approval of the court supervising the guardianship if an agent is not so authorized and a conservator has not been appointed.
- F. A trustee who does not know that a trust has been revoked or amended is not liable to the settlor or settlor's successors in interest for distributions made and other actions taken on the assumption that the trust had not been amended or revoked.

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Sec. 4. Section 14-10814, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

14-10814. Discretionary powers: tax savings

- A. Notwithstanding the breadth of discretion granted to a trustee in the terms of the trust, including the use of terms such as absolute, sole or uncontrolled, the trustee shall exercise a discretionary power in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries.
- B. Subject to subsection D, and unless the terms of the trust expressly indicate that a rule in this subsection does not apply:
- 1. A person other than a settlor who is a beneficiary and trustee of a trust that confers on the trustee a power to make discretionary distributions to or for the trustee's personal benefit may exercise the power only in accordance with an ascertainable standard relating to the trustee's individual health, education, support or maintenance within the meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the internal revenue code of 1986, as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended.
- 2. A trustee may not exercise a power to make discretionary distributions to satisfy a legal obligation of support that the trustee personally owes another person.
- C. A power whose exercise is limited or prohibited by subsection B may be exercised by a majority of the remaining trustees whose exercise of the power is not so limited or prohibited. If the power of all trustees is so limited or prohibited, the court may appoint a special fiduciary with authority to exercise the power.
 - D. Subsection B does not apply to:
- 1. A power held by the settlor's spouse who is the trustee of a trust for which a marital deduction, as defined in section 2056(b)(5) or 2523(e) of the internal revenue code of 1986, as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended, was previously allowed.
- 2. Any trust during any period that the trust may be revoked or amended by its settlor.
- 3. A trust if contributions to the trust qualify for the annual exclusion under section 2503(c) of the internal revenue code of 1986, as in effect on January 1, 2004 2006, or as later amended.
 - Sec. 5. Laws 2003, chapter 212, section 15 is amended to read:
 - Sec. 15. Application to existing relationships
- A. Except as otherwise provided in this act, beginning on January 1, 2004 2006:
- 1. This act applies to all trusts created before, on or after January 1, $\frac{2004}{2006}$.
- 2. This act applies to all judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced on or after January 1, 2004 2006.

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- 3. This act applies to judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced before January 1, 2004 2006 unless the court finds that application of a particular provision of this act would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the judicial proceedings or prejudice the rights of the parties, in which case the particular provision of this act does not apply and the superseded law applies.
- 4. Any rule of construction or presumption provided in this act applies to trust instruments executed before January 1, 2004 2006, unless there is a clear indication of a contrary intent in the terms of the trust.
- 5. An act done before January 1, $\frac{2004}{}$, 2006 is not affected by this act.
- B. If a right is acquired, extinguished or barred on the expiration of a prescribed period that has commenced to run under any other statute before January 1, 2004 2006, that statute continues to apply to the right even if it has been repealed or superseded.
- C. For all irrevocable trusts in existence before January 1, 2004 2006, if the notice required by section 14–10813, subsection B, paragraph 3, Arizona Revised Statutes, has not previously been given, it shall be given within sixty days after January 1, 2004 2006.
 - Sec. 6. Laws 2003, chapter 212, section 16 is amended to read:
 - Sec. 16. Delayed effective date
 - This act is effective from and after December 31, 2003 2005.
 - Sec. 7. Emergency

This act is an emergency measure that is necessary to preserve the public peace, health or safety and is operative immediately as provided by law.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR DECEMBER 18, 2003.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE DECEMBER 18, 2003.

Second Special Session

Passed the House December 13, 2003	Passed the Senate December 13, 2003
by the following vote: 53 Ayes,	by the following vote: 25 Ayes,
Nays, 7 Not Voting With Emergency Speaker of the House Chief Clerk of the House	Nays, Not Voting Rosident of the Senate Secretary of the Senate
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Approved this 18 day of	
at 9 o'clock A. M. Governor of Arizona	
÷	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

H.B. 2025

This	s Bill was	s received	by the Secretary of State
this	18	_day of	December, 20 03

at 11:08 o'clock ______M.

Secretary of State